GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

Price of Subscription, \$1.50.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A xxw derly hat is in a color called Annew Carnegre's income is \$1,500,-600) a year

THE Swedenborgians of this country number 5,750, ANANIAS SEITH is the name of a Virgini justice of the peace.

As inspector says women are sharped smugglers than men. SAVANNAR is now the largest cotton port

in the United States. "Jonsson grass" grows seven feet high in Greeley County, Kan. A nour 50,000 acres of sea land near New York are devoted to systems.

KOTH BRINKHAM, of Racine, Wis., her life by falling out of bed.

It has been discovered that nearly every elblorado statesman has red hair. Ir cost a man of Pottatown, Pa.,

Tax number of prisoners in the Joliet, years.
MOLLIE MASTINE appeared for the 200th time before a New York police judge re-

The country will pray for an early frost

SEVENTERN thousand bills have been in-

treduced in Congress since the present amazion began. Tuz original draft of Burns' "Auld Lang Fruyn, of Albany.

Tax Sultan of Turkey has exiled eighty of his cooks, who struck on account of their wages not being paid. Brans are said to be so numerous about Eas Claire, Wis., that one man bagged

three in a single bunt. A LIEUTENANT in the German Army has been sent here to make an examination of our sea-coast defenses.

Cant. Schung is detained in Germany by the illness of his son, but hopes to leave for gone. home by the end of October. O. P. MERSERS, postmaster at Jackson, S. H., was appointed during Fillmore's

administration, and served thirty-eight LAST July was one of the coldest months

that the Australians ever experienced. In fact, the whole winter has been exception-A 20r. Leavys bengaeller, who a year as

to almost nothing. Texas will furnish this year the oldest grees, and he says it is not pe in the United States. His name is cen years of age.

Cincago has an establishment that doe a good business in renting table china to the South, and finds there is not a case particular occasions. HUNERT HERROWER, the artist, is about

to marry again. His bride is a Welch lady, a Miss Margaret Griffiths. The artist has fever anywhere north of the souther teen married twice before. ing London police have organized a brass band consisting of forty-one pie es. essary. The dispatches here coeiv-i to They are determined to drive the criminals

Mus. HENRY WARD SERVEDER has aged very rapidly of late. She has made no plane for the future, but is very anxious to have a home of her own again. Tog largest railroad station in the worl-

is St. Paneras, London, seven bundred feet long, one hundred and forty-three wide, one hundred high, covering ter Tun apple crop in New Jersey is un precedentedly large, and the farmers are

ers are offering only twenty cents a CATTLE are so cheap in Nevada that the present season will prove unprofitable for stock raisers. Beef commands there

only from five to five and a half cents ; Now Longfellow is charged with plagar-

bring "Hiawatha" from the "Kalevela," grand poem of Finland, written by Torollus in the early part of the preser

Tun widow of President Polk is in her eighty-seventh year. She is feeble and rather forgetful, but she maintains her cheerfulness and her interest in the world

about her. year, preserves his health by eating sim-ple food, rarely drinking tea and coffee, smoking in moderation and keeping pleas-

It is the custom in some sections of Chiage for landladies who hang out their ancongressents of furnished rooms to rent to place their photographs beside it as an

THE bastrelief mentioned lately as discovered at Eleusis, which reproduced a relief discovered by Lonormant after its acquisition by the museum of Athens, was

found to be a forgery.

It is proposed in England to provide judges at race-tracks with lustantaneous photographing apparatus by which to tell syoud possibility of mistake what horse s won in a close finish.

A Pour Bunos (Mich.) undertaker has had a large tent made. Whenever he has funeral on a ramy day he will place the tent over the grave so that the service may be held with but little inconvenience DR. MARY WALKER wants Congress to provide an appropriation for the purpose of compensating her for a series of lec-tures on "self care as a preventive of disease" which she proposes to deliver in the yellow fever district.

A NEWSPAPER entitled the Women's Penny Paper will be published in London, the first number of the paper October 6. It is intended this paper shall become a me dium for the expression of opinion on all subjects of interest to all women.

Or the thirty-eight couples who have been married at Iowa county fairs in order to capture tempting prizes, twenty-seven have been divorced within thirteen months. Evidently the matrimonial knot is a slip knot when tied on a fair ground, THE hop crop of Washington Territory is very heavy, and is likely to be a bonan-

ra this year. The Indians are gathering to the hop fields by hundreds to assist in picking and securing the crop. A SCIENTIFIC paper says that a machine of one horse power would keep 27,000,000 watches going. Such a machine, however,

would not keep more than half a dozen Waterbury watches wound up. "BILLY" SUNDAY, of the Pittsburgh base-ball team, was married recently to a

Chleago lady. That melodious strain; seems to be realized in this lady's case. A. B. McGeener, of Jackson, Tenn., has been granted a patent on a wire coth, which is proposed as a substitute for jute

bagging. It is said that it can be sold as be scattered along our pathway.cheap as ordinary bagging. The greatest Christian Inquirer. advantage of the substitute, if it proves practicable, is that it is fire-proof.

It is an indisputable fact that all the yollow fever we have ever had in this country came from Cuba. And yet sum-mer after summer vessels from that illfavored isle come to our southern ports, tion he asked for his bill. "Your and unless there is actually sickness on board the quarantine is only a matter of

THE HICKMAN COURIER

The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

AN EAGLE'S TALONS.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A Two Months Old Babe Carried Off and Killed.

The Remains of the Unfortunate B Bird of Prey.

Wichtra, Kan., Sept. 24.—A startling story was brought in from Seward County this evening by a man named Workham. It is to the effect that the baby of a farmer named Wm. Beatty, who lives on the Cin arron river, about ten miles north of the Territory line, was yesterday morning carried off by an eagle. Beatty, it seems, went to work in the morning, leaving in his disgout his two children, one five years old and a baby two months old. About noon Beatty returned home and found his girl in tears. She told him that she had taken the baby into the yard and left it lying on a blanet, herself going into the house. In a few minutes she heard a cry, and on looking out saw the baby "flying away," as the expressed it. The father knew at once that erron river, about ten miles north of the expressed it. The father knew at once that an eagle had visited his home as they had done those of others in the neighborh iummoning his nearest neighbors he earned the direction in which the calld had been carried, and started out toward the wooded banks of the river for which the eagle had made. the party reached the timber they divided, and in about an hour the sound of shot summoned the searchers tog-One of the men had found the eagle was engaged in deadly conflict with when his companions came up. Bell emptied his gun at the bird and breas wing, and was using his gun as a When the reinforcements arrived eagle fluttered into the bush, and then father saw his infant, dead. The body

TEMPERATURE TOO LOW To Allow the Spread of the Fever Beyon.

was horribly lacerated, and part of

the Southern Boundary Line of Trees. Camo, Itt., Sept 21. Dr. J. Secretary of the State Board of Health, a rived here to-day from Altoons, Pa., to make inquiry as to the state of things wi eference to the vellow fever. He said did a thriving business in Volapuk text-tooks, says their sale has now dropped off that could be desired. The mean text finds the sanitary condition of the city a ture of September here has been 67.1 de sible for yellow fever to spread Richard Kidd and he is one hundred and a temperature less than to der fifteen years of age. ons dispatches to-day from all points resses who want to make splurges for yellow fever within three hundred miles this city, hence he regards any alarm he altogether without cause. He thinks the season is too late for the spread of yells boundary of Tennessee, and regards quar antine anywhere in this district as unne day indicate that the excitement in Forida

Meneurs, Tenn., Sept. 24 - An force, composed of members of the Chicks saw Guards, Memphis Merchant Zouave. and Schorr Zonaves guard the roads lead ing into Memphis from fever infected dis-tricts to-night. There are thirteen picket stations, and a detail of six most for each station was made this afternoon and the soldier boys placed on duty. now seeking a market for it. Local deal. bealth authorities to-night determined t place the same restrictions on the railroads west of the Mississippi river.

Suicide of a Baggagemaster.

Pirranunon Pa., Sept. 21 When the night express on the Fort Wayne road, which left Chicago for this cit atternoon, arrived at Allian . Ohio, the morning, Wm. Syms, baggage master, was wound in his head and a receiver by his side. Cause of suicide is not known. He was in good spirits last night and an hour before his body was discovered was chatting pleasantly with the express messen

To Be Relleved of Taxes.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 24. Owing to th ecent destructive floods at Augusta, lovernor Gordon to-day ordered the suspension of the collection of taxes of Rich-mond County until the Legis stare meets. The Legislature will doubtless relieve the people of that county of the State tax.

Lew. Davis Lynches

Cres, Mo. Sept 24 - Lewis Davis, fo six months confined in the St. Louis jail on the charge of murdering David Miller, and who was brought here last Tuesday for trial, was taken from jail by a mob early Sunday morning and banged

The Yellow Fever at Jacksonville. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 24. Prestdent Neal Mitchell issues the following of ficial bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., September 21:

cases, 113; deaths, 5; cases to sate, 1,991; deaths to date, 217. Drank Two Quarts of Whisky. Withennanne, Pa., Segit, J. John Waiters drank two quarts of which you a wager to-day and then dropped over dead He, with a number of other miners, has

been on a spree since Saturday. Decease ! leaves a wife and children. Circus Stranded. RIGHMOND, VA., Sept. 24.—Dan Shelby's circus, from Chicago, is strand-1 here

Its effects are in the hands of a deputy aberiff. Damage to Crops.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 24. Sixty Georgia counties report the cotton crop injured 19 per cent. and corn 13.5 per cent

Pleasures of Thought Communion.

. The man who is oppressed by the sense of loneliness when he is not with his associates, or in the whirl and dizzy round of society, who can not sit down in some retired place and commune with his thoughts, is throwing away the dearest privilege of his life. With such companions as the past and the future one can never be alone or feel alone. By conversing with the hours of the past we can find out how many of them have gone to Heaven, and by conversing with the future learn how much blessing or sorrow will

-A poor, aged parson was carefully attended by the irritable doctor. When the preacher had sufficiently recovered to dispense with further medical attenbill? Here it is," said the dector, form. After our terrible experiences in the last fifteen years it would seem that

HICKMAN FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888. VOL. XXIII. THE SOUTHERN SCOURGE

Lower Death Rate at Jacksonville

Jacksonville, Fla., Sopt. 23.—Another Sabbath has dawned in this scourge-ridden city. About the only way that we know that it is Sunday is that the calendar says so, and because there are not so many negroes on the street near the commissar All other signs are missing. No joyous peals of church beils bring ou gally dressed throngs of people, young and old, but, instead, a funeral stillness reigns that is very depressing. The doctors' car-riages dash through the streets on their errands of mercy, and, with the hearses, eem the only vehicles to be seen. This ning's report seems more favorable though it may be only temporary. While yesterday's record of new cases was the largest of any day yet, the death rate was quite low, and as we gather hope from aws, so this slight change makes many feel very much encouraged. President Neal Mitchell issues the following official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m., September 23: New cases, 133; deaths, 10. Total number of cases to date, 1,578; total number of deaths to date, 212.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 25.—A special to the American from Decatur, Ala., says: To-day has been the gloomiest Sunday in Decator's history, the sun even refusing its chearful light to the small crowds at the street corners or on the platform watching the trains fly by them. There are hardly more than one hundred and fifty people in the town, and two-thirds of these are colored. The special train, with about fifty refugees, left about midnight last night. It is scarcely probable that any more will be permitted to loave. There were but two cases and no deaths to-day, cheering news, were it not, that so little remains for the scourge to fasten itself on. One of to-day's cases is Dr. W. C. Buckley, one of the best physicians in Decatur. The total cases to date are seventeen; total deaths four, se follows: A. D. Spencer, Dr. Bow-man, W. L. Prince and O. S. Kibbey. The cases now under treatment are: Fred Falkenberg, Mr. Weakley and son, Mrs. Jones, son and daughter, W. R. Francis, Joseph Graham, Dr. Buckley and three others, names unknown. The Bismarck Hotel is still open and feeding all that apply, whether they have money to pay or not. Two restaurants here are doing the same

DEAD IN THE WOODS. apposed to Have Been a Decatur Refugee

and Left to His Fate by the Frightene BIRMINAHAM, ALA., Sept. 23.-Foreman ohns, with a party of bridge hands on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, reports having discovered the dead body of a man lying in the woods near the track a short stance above Blount Springs, Friday. While his men were going from Hanceville to Bangor they saw a man wandering in the woods. The stranger accosted them and told them he was a refugee from Decatur and sick, he supposed, with yellow voted for it. It is not a perfect measure by fever. They refused to have anything to do with him. Passing near the same place yesterday afternoon, they saw his dead body lying in the woods. People in the hood are terribly alarmed

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 23.-At four o'clock is morning fire broke out in the Main street stables of the Consolidated Street tailway Company, and owing to the inwere constructed, they being entirely of woodwork, were burned to the ground. In the stables were seventy-seven horses, thirty-one of them being roasted alive. Seventeen new street cars, two street charlots and one buggy and wagon were also destroyed, together with several tons

of bay and straw, harness, tools and a lot of horse food.

Generalissimo Underwood. San Francisco, Sept. 23.—Grand Sire John C. Underwood, I.O.O. F., and party are here on route East via Portland, Oregon, and St. Paul. By special enactmen of the late Sovereign Grand Lodge, at Lo-Angeles, General Underwood has been made Generalissimo of the Patriarchs Militant, and is therefore the head of the civil and military branches of the Order. All his acts as Lieutenant-General were approved by unanimous vote of the Supreme body at its session just closed.

Enir, Pa., Sept. 23.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway was mulcted in \$9,000 damages at a late hour last night by an Erie County jury as recompense for the carelessness of two trackmen who ran their Land-car into Alfred Franz's

team. A Rope-Walker's Ugly Fall. HAMMOND, IND., Sept. 23.—Charest, the rope-walker, while riding a bicycle on a tight-rope this afternoon, lost his balance and fell thirty-five feet to the ground. He was badly hurt.

Traded His Wife Off.

LAFATETTE, IND., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Lena Christoffers was divorced from her hus-band, Obel Christoffers, yesterday. The plaintiff alleged that defendant traded her o a neighbor, agreeing to take the neighbor's wife in exchange. He attempted to compel her to submit to the trade, and when she rebelled he threatened her with violence.

Another Cut. Sr. Louis, Sept. 23.—The Obio and Mississippi has made another cut on New-York rates, making round-trip tickets \$21, instead of \$23. A general slashing of rates is looked for during the week.

ALIEN PAUPER SERFS.

Four Millions of Them Imported Within Four Years.

ver a Million of American Working-Mer Idle, but Taxed to Support Ignorant Foreigners - Tariff Reform Versus Protection.

Mich., the other night. His speech, which is one of the best delivered during the present campaign, was as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF

you have done me, and I am sensible of the high compliment paid me in being nominated unanimously and by acclamation. I accept the nomination; and I do so with the utmost confidence and enthissam, because never before the bare we been more everlastingly in the right upon the great questions of the day than we are at present. We are confronted to day by an issue, in my judgment, as it may be decided by the people, for weat or we, to an incalculable extent. With an overflowing Treasury; with over HELLONDON on hand which we know not how to dispose of: with money enough now in the Treasury to pay of the

ing Treasury; with over the content of the hand which we know not how to dispose, of: with money enough now in the Treasury to pay off the bonds that will come due in 180; we are still inviving taxes on the people to an unient of from 180,00,00 to \$12,00,000 a year more than we can possibly use. Is not that an outgage? Why, there is not a country in the world has would stand such a thing. There is no yearnized people upon this earth that would submit to it, and yet that very thing are we standing under in this country to-day. Why has this policy of piling up money in the Treasury been so fong parsued? If is because the protected monopolists of the Hast have had such a coatrol in Congress that they have been powerful enough to thwart all attempts to relieve the people. The Government of the United States is not like an individual. When an individual has a surplus of money, more than he can use, he can invest it is some busiess; but with the Government, when it has a surplus of money, it can do nothing but pay off its debts, and when all the debt of the Government that are due are paid, there is no other way to get the money out of the Treasury except by paying the obligations that are not yet matured. This has been so critical that the Sections of the Treasury is order to seet the jet matured. This has been done. The finan-zial situation has been so critical that the Sec-retary of the Treasury, in order to get the some jout among the people, has actually gone into the market and tought bould that are not yet matured. But when the Govern-ment does that the price of the bonds advance. Shall we continue to tax the people to buy bonds at a premium? The simple statement of such a proposition, it seems to me, is en-cush to refuse it. Sementing has got to be

cough to refute it. Something has got to be done. We can not keep locking up money in the Tressury and contracting the circulation without caucing, pretty soon, the most depressed financial panic that we ever had. What is the remedy? Reduce taxation. There is no dispute about that proposition. But the question is, how? We say, reduce taxation where it is the most burdensome; take it off the taxiff. The Republican party say: "Let the taxiff alone; take it off the internal revenue, take it off alcohol, take it off cigars, take it off whisky." Now, what have we done! We have passed the Mills bill in the House. I voted for it. It is not a perfect measure by We have passed the Mills bill in the House. I year or two and make money and then return, voted for it. It is not a perfect measure by the country means. After the family has been substantially untouched for twenty grants, we found several who did not know whether the years it is not possible in one or are public. They did not know whether we session of Congress to pass a halaking or a President. They were all bound perfect bill reducing the tariff; but we have done the best we could. There are lots of all the immercants together within the last

perfect bill reducing the tariff; but we have done the beat we could. There are lots of things that currit to be in the bill that are not, but the Milis bill is one step in the right directions. We have done something, at any rate, What are they doing? They are very much exercised about wool going on the free list. They want to protect the lamb in that way. So does the wolf. The wool tariff has been the greatest decay the Eastern manufacturer ever had. It has been their trainp card. By it they have been easied to fool the farmer for years, and it is no wonder now that they make a great ado about it. These from and glass manufacturers are greatly concerned. What about? Not about the tron and glass but about the wool. Oh, my friends, this wool tariff has covered a multitude of sins. It never benefited the farmer enough to talk about, and no one knows this more than these Eastern manufacturers, who now pose as the farmers friends. Why, even if the wool tariff did benefit the farmer, the reduction made in the Milis bill on articles of warring apparel alone would more than compensate the farmer for putting wool on the free list.

A few years ago we put hides on the free

A few years ago we put hides on the free in his opinion there were over 1.00,000 of me in the United States out of work, who were st. Our Republican friends and there would of be a boef creature in the United States in we years. What has been the result? The explit has been that the product of our leather namifacturing industries has increased \$76, 00,000 in eight years, making a better demand or our own hides and giving employment to bousands of more men, and the business of thousands of more men, and the business of raising cattle has never increased so rapidly. They say now to put wool on the free lat would destroy the sheep. Why, seventy years ago, before we had any tariff on wool at all, we had more sheep in proportion to our population than we have to-day, and wool sold for a higher price. We can not raise all the wool needed in the woolen manufacture.

We found the condition of the American in the woolen manufacture.

Persitentiary Convicts Escape.

Namiville, Tenn, Sept. 23.—Last night three prisoners at the positioniary scales a forty-foot wall and escaped. Their names are Tinker, alias G. W. Woodard, Bill Milnon and George Landau. They cot a hole in the roof, got out on the well, and by the sid of a rope made of twine twisted in citizens' cloudes, and had accomplices on the outside.

Fever Epidemic Among Students.

Fever

Ex-Marshai Bazaine Dead.

Madrio, Sept. 23.—Frances Achille Bazaine, Ex-Marshal of France, died here today. He was seventy-seven years of age. The cause of death was heart disease. He had been ill for several days. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Heavy Damages for injuries.

Eric, Pa., Sept. 23.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway was mulcted.

**Ex-Marshai Bazaine Dead.

** has become of those taxes? Gone. Stricken from the statute books by Republican (on

Government was over \$2,080,000,000, and wi we had to pay \$140,0.0,000 a year interest. we had to pay \$140,0.000 a year interest, the Government needed a big revenue it no ed it then. If these taxes had been head ten years they would have wiped out the pile debt eut rely. Why should the Republic party abolish a tax of three per cent. on road companies at a time when the Government needed the money, and object now to duce a tax of two dollars on a poor make the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. blanket, at a time when the Gove abolished when the coverhine not the po-for money, why should not the po-man have the tax of eighty cents the woolen shirt reduced at a time when i Government Treasury is bursting with wen-Does it not look as if these men waterining at a guat, when they had previous swallowed a camel? The tariff of Russia averages 15 per cent. Italy has a tariff of H per cent. Germany one of 9 per cent. Austra per cent. France 7 per cent. What is ourselforty-seven per cent.—equal to tart of France Germany. Austria and Italy combined. And we propose now to reduce it from \$47 on the hundred to \$50 on the hundred, and we are told that we shall not do it, because it means "free trade," that we shall not do it, because it means "free trade," that we shall not do it. swallowed a camel? The tariff of R

trade;" that instead of that we must take the

and combines shall make our tax laws, or

There is another great question which is thrustling uself forward, and which must soon he met as dealt with in a most thoughtful and careful runner. I refer to the question of lim migration, I had the honor on Labor day, a year age, to address the working-men of this city, at liked's lake, upon this very subject. I foresse a that time that it was fast becoming an important problem. Since then I have given considerable study to the greation, and the resultof that study I embodied in a bill, which I alroduced in the House early in the present featon. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Ansars, but was pover Congressman Melbourne H. Ford ad cased his constituents at Grand Rapids,

it is the practice of most steamship lines to have agents in every village and hamlet of southers Europe, who use every artifice to in-duce people to buy tickets to America. Plain a short time. If a man has no means, but is

Again, there is a class of Italians in this again, there is a class of maintain in and sountry who make a business of importing common laborers in large numbers. They ob-am contracts to furnish laborers, principally o were in constructing railroads. They prose-cute their business in about this wise: They the their desinces in about this wise. They is have agent to send them a certain number of art. The agent then goes through the small owns it flat, offering to prepay the passage I men to the United States, and furnish them mty of work at \$1 or \$1.50 per day. The pas-re theket costs about \$25, and the agent juites an agreement from each man to squiries an agreement from each man to shom he furnishes a ticket that in consideration of the ticket being furnished him he will may have out of his wages a sum ranging all he way from \$40 to Fio. depending upon the implicitly of the immigrant. When the immigrant arrives in this country he is taken in that go by the itulian contractor here and put work. But his troubles have but just com-cinced. From that time on the immigrant, in any cases, is systematically robbed by the structor. In this manner whole towns have seen nearly depopulated in Italy, and within he last sucht years nearly 200,000 mon have seen uncorted from Italy, only 8 per cent, of thom were skilled laborers.

The committee examined a large number of

employment, and also that some of these imported laborers were not known by any name, but that they each had a brass oncel, with a number on it, attached to their waist, and were simply known by the number that the check

er a measure and endeavor to stop it before o present session asjourns. If not then, a c next session of the present Congress; an we can not do it in this Congress, we will d in the next Congress—that is to say, so fit am concerned—provided I am re-elect the next Congress. But what I want to ename is that the investigation of our configuration of the contract of static is that the investigation of air. We interest in pjunketing, dress parade affair. We is bound to remedy this thing, and I believe and know we shall do it, and I am confident a shall have the hearty co-operation of every

Now, my friends, we are approaching, to my relected manufacturers. If the people and the relected manufacturers. If the people fully inderstand the issue, I have no fear of the result. I know that the trusts and combines, who are aided by the tariff, are doing their utmost to return a majority in their favor to the next Congress. They have a large fund, and hery proposes to use it. I was told in New York her day, by a gentleman whom I have the imost confidence in, that the Protective Tariff League, of New York, had spotted me, and they propused to defeat my recise; on In. and they proposed to defeat my re-elect on. It ther words, they proposed to try and debauct the ballot in this district by a large expend-age of words. ore of money. This gentleman told me that a had been informed that "I would have solghty dusty road to travel." Very well: distituents to think any such thing as that.

It is to be simply a contest where the exceptiture of a large sum of money will secure there is more than that in this campaig Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel jact."
Our cause s a just one, we are to the right; let us go forth to meet the future exthout four and

TARIFF AND WAGES.

Epoaker Cartisle Discusses the Topic of the Day.

burden on the people, and have predicted that the time would surely come when this money would accumulate in the public Treasury to such an extent as to paralyze all the business enterprises of the country and bring ruin and disaster upon our industries and all engaged in them.

We are not responsible for the sentence of the country and the same occupations throughout the United States under the same tariff. [Applause] Another fact is the like of which are not produced there.

remium. Within the last research from the promium on the 4 practice, 7c, and 8c, so that the bendholder is, by reason of the unfortunate situation in which the revenue laws have been left, taking from the people millions and millions of il dollars in excess of the amount which his precess should go on any that this precess should go on any that this precess should go on any that the precess should go on the precess that the precess of the United States increased far more during what is called the free trale period from 1850 to 1860 the precess and applaase.]

shall be continued indefinitely, or whether the country will return to the methods of traction which prevailed in this country before the war. For the first time in the history of this country, so far as I know, the Republican party has substantially declared in its platform in favor of reducing the revenue by increasing the taxes. [Apthe revenue by increasing the taxes. [Ap-plause and laughter.] It declares that it a reduction of the taxation on the people deems it necessary to reduce the revenue will close us by checking the imports of such articles lishments a as can be made here, and if that is not suf-upon foreign ficient it will repeal the whole internal of life. The revenue tax on whisky rather than surrender any part of the protective system.

This proposition is put forth upon the idea that the people of this country can be benefited individually and collectively by imbut the greatest and t posing taxes on themselves. It might as well be said that a man can make himself rich by picking his pocket as to say he can increase his wealth by imposing a tax on The farmer. himself. [Applause.] In addition to the facts that this system | system.

of taxation is imposing enormous and unnecessary burdens upon the people, that it has accumulated in the Tressury large sums of money which ought to be in the that body of ands of those who carn it by their labor | which he pination and conspiracy to control products | tion of the the recepte are compelled to use. When I flour, butter see Mr. Biaine, who seems to be the mouth-piece of the Republican party, has given is to say.

Why Tariff Reform Would in No Way In-juce American Industries - The Dangers of a Treasury Surplus

Speaker Carlisic was for the seventh time renominated for Congress at Coving-ton, Ky., the other day. After thanking his constituents for the honor conferred on him, he spoke thus about the effect of the tariff on wages, the Treasury surplus and

books laws passed by Republican Congresses under which there was being annually collected from the people nearly stonowood in excess of the actual necessities of the Government. He found a large surplus accumulated in the vauits of the treasury, and that all the public debt in control of the Government, except about \$190,000,000 of 5-percent bonds, had been paid. What was to be done? Year after year some of us have struckled in the House of Representatives struggled in the House of Representatives secure a reduction of this enormous

premium. Within the last few months fl.000,000 of these bonds have been bought at a premium on the 4 per cents of some 25c. to 25c on the dollar, and on the 4 part 6c. 7c. and 8c., so that the bondbolder is, by reasen of the unfortunate situation in which t can be loaned to the people and go thus into the channels of trade. The records of the department will sustain the statement that while Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury he had at one time in a single National bank more money than this Administration has to-day in it the National banks of the United States.

D. 51.

on the part of his friends,
you gettlemen, that I feel most profoundiy my sense of gratitude and obligation to
you and the people whom you represent,
[Cheers.]
I accept your nomination and shall endeavor to meet as many of you as possible
between this and the election, although my
duties at Washington prevent me from
giving much attention to my own district.
I not only accept your nomination, gentlemen, but I indorse to the fullest extent the
resolutions you have just adopted, except
that part of them that relates to me personally. [Applause.]

The great question before this country is

It is said, gentlemen, that even if it does

with the aristocracy of Europe.

I the said of want to know
the reson. You would be gatoutshed it
public beneation. I intend to the interests of American labor and manuare the festal halls of Chury Castle a very
good pent, either. [Applause.]

Mr. Blaine had better stay at home or
stay sbread—one or the other. [Cheers.]
Had is come here to his own country
and ningled with the farmers, with the
land, he would have a far better opportunity to know what they desired than he
could possibly have dining and wining
with the aristocracy of Europe.

The great question before this country is

It is said, gentlemen, that even if it does

taxation is unjust taxation; and by that declaration the Democratic party will stand or fall in this contest. When President Cleveland was inaugurated, on the 4th of March, 1885, he found on the statute books laws passed by Republican Concepts the passed by Republican Concepts

and in some cases even as high as one bunbe uniform in the same occupations and disaster upon our industries and all engaged in them.

We are not responsible for the existence of these laws, but we felt, as the representatives of the American people, the responsibility rested upon us, in some measure at least, to see if it could not be remedied. We failed. The money went on accumulating in the Treasury at the rate of \$10,00,000 per month, and is still accumulating at that rate. The Secretary of the Treasury told me just before I left the City of Washington that the surplus revenue collected during the first fifteen days of the present month, ever and above the expenses of the Government, was \$10,00,000 at the rate of several hundred thousand dollars every day and night the money of the people, money which they need in their boxiness, is hand poured into the public Treasury where it is not needed. [Cheers.]

the truth of every statement I have made upon this subject. (Applause.) But they say if you reduce those duties this country will be overwhelmed with foreign cheap goods, and all ar manufacturing and mechanical industries will be ruined. Why, gentlemen, if all the ships in the world were employed continuously in bringing goods from Lavrpool to New York, it would take them two years to bring as much Now, the great question you are to decide is whether this system of taxation shall be continued indefinitely, or whether the country will return to the methods of taxation which prevailed in this country in the country will return to the methods of taxation which prevailed in this country before the war. For the first time is the mour manufacturing estabour tariff, our manuwe all know is the only Th emdation for its prosperity prospered along with them. agricultural laborer, is

that he had reason to be-string a personal investiga an panic of 1873, aring a personal investiga an panic of 1873.

If Maine, with her lumbermen and fish-

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ought to be al-iabor countries of Europe. This is the time procession. testimony of a Republican Senator given in the United States Senate after a per this privilege. sonal visit to Europe. But how is it with the great couise has any parise has any parise has any parise has any parise has any cases he does it in
the name of American labor, professedly
in the interest of American industry and
to promote the good of the people, because

t supposed imts by law. The
tue control of the problem in the public imposes or your
the public imposes or your
the says that you must encourage these industries and give employment to as many
industries and give employment to as many why, my farmer friend, if you should be returning home from the store with a wagon-load of goods purchased for the use of your family with the proceeds of the sale

inty to know what they desired than the child possibly have dining and wining coulty. [Applause.] The great question before this country is the question of Federal taxation. It makes but little difference whether I am elected to Congress or not, but it is of overwhelming importance to the people that the next Federal taxation in the

peal of the internal revenue tax and the re-duction of duties on imported goods. He goes further, does Mr. Harrison, and speci-fied the electmargarine tax as one which

which are not produced here and luxuries, I said I would not make a speech. I To relieve the Treasury of this enormous amount and to prove at disaster to the business of the country the Administration is compelled to purchase the outstanding bends of the Government at an enormous premium. Within the last few months

the country, has removed all the appro-hensions of danger and disaster which

The Bugaboo Didn't Frighten. mpel people to rely alone acts for the necessaries sition is too absurd and the voters are not frightened by the tariff argued. From 1850 to scare nor the British bugaboo.

Our tariff, our manuThe Republicans gained but 691 over the mechanical industries pros-before, and not only that, crats gained 2,047, and the Prohibitionists

The meaning of this is that the "scare" didn't work—the bugaboo didn't frighten. The voters of Maine are familiar with suffers most under this bred contempt. The people remember that Saine, a distinguished memed States Senate, a particuas the consequence of his defeat. And
they have seen, instead, three of the most he 2M of last January in pressure years for both capital and labo-that he had reason to be that have been known since the Republic

dittes, that bacon and pork, beef, outter and cheese were as cheap in pairs a they were in Europe. That say, the commodities which the